Fair weather. IE ALK!

We sell ties-New Ties in all the latest styles and shapes. Tecks, Four-in-Hands and Bows. The ties we are selling this fall are marvels of beauty and design. An elegant line at

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Comprising the Very Newest Patterns.

The When

MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO. 98, 95, 97, 99 South Meridian Street TO DELEGATIONS FROM PENNSYL-(Wholesale Exclusively.)

We Offer Trade-Making Novelties In—

Pearl Shirt-Waist Sets, 40 and 50 lignes. Tartan Plaid harness buckle Belts, with purse. Corduroy Belts, all colors and blacks. Hemstitched and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, with Point

de Venice corners or Point de Venice edge. Sole Agents for "New Style" and Esmeralda Bias Velveteen. Complete stock of Hosiery, Underwear and Knit Woolens of every description.

Why? Because they are the best

Chas. F. Meyer & Bro., 15 N. Penn. St.

Supply the Trade.

MISSION WORKERS.

Annual Convention of the Christian

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 16 .- The forty

eighth annual general convention of the

the American Christian Missionary and

Foreign Christian Missionary societies con-

vened at the Statehouse to-day for a seven

days' session. Fifteen hundred delegates.

from all parts of the United States and

Canada are present. With the general con-

vention also meets the national gatherings of the board of church extension, board of

negro education and evangelization, board

first session was addressed by

of ministerial relief and board of educa-

Mrs. O. W. Burgess, of Indianapolis, national president; Mrs. Caroline M. Kane, of Springfield; Miss Louise White, of Indianapolis; Mrs. A. M. Atkinson, Wabash, Ind.; Rev. C. C. Smith, Akron, O.; Mrs. W. S. Keene, Winchester, Ky.; Mrs. Louise Kelly, of Kansas, and others.

At the night session Mrs. Dr. Olivia Baldwin a returned missionery from India

Baldwin, a returned missionary from India, gave a talk on the condition of that field. Mrs. Maria Jamieson, of Indianapolis,

founder of the woman's missionary work in

the Christian Church, made a very interesting talk on the beginning of the movement. Mrs. Louise Kelly, of Emporia, Kan., spoke on the growth of the society.

It has 29,511 members and twenty-three workers in foreign and thirty-nine in do-

mestic fields. Miss Mattie Pounds, of In-diana, spoke on the present outlook of the

MUST JOIN THE UNION.

Important Action Taken by Printers

COLORADO SPRINGS Col., Oct. 16 .-

tion in this city, assumed the entire con-

ployed on these machines either as an op-

ber of the typographical union. Prior to to-day's action, the International Union

claimed control over only the operators of

inotype machines, 'eaving the repairing of

the machines, when out of order, to the

linotype engineers, a seceding union from the International Association of Machin-

ists. This seceding union asked admission to-day into the International Typographical Union, but, after a strong fight, was re-

fused, thus parring its members altogether

used. The work of repairing and taking care of typesetting machines will now be

done only by the printers who are members of the typographical union.

of employment by the introduction of the

typesetting machines, several years ago, and the action taken to-day by the international union is aimed to create a field of work for as many of these as possible. A number of minor amendments to the

OBITUARY.

Noted French Botanist.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—Auguste Trecul, the French botanist, dled to-day in a hospital in this city in a condition of poverty.

Auguste Adolphe Lucien Trecul, member

of the Institute, was born in France in

roots used by the savage tribes of North

America. He wandered with the Osage In-

dians in 1848 and was in Texas and Mexico

the next year. He sent some beautiful col-

lections of plants to the museum in Paris,

several new varieties bear his name. He

also occupied himself with the study of fermentations, and his conclusions, which were contrary to those of M. Pasteur, pro-

voked some stormy discussions in the bosom of the Academy of Sciences during 1871-2, of which M. Trecul had been elected a member in 1866. He had been decorated with the Legion of Honor in 1867. He was

the author of various works on botanical

Other Deaths.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Mrs. Iver Lawson, mother of Victor F. Lawson, of the Chi-cago Record, died to-day, aged sixty-nine.

Her death occurred at her home, in LaSalle

subjects.

principally of the cactus family, of which

offices where linotype machines are

By to-day's action the International Typo-

ten-cent cigars manufactured.

Big 4 Route Wide-Awake Dealers

JXCURSION

SUNDAY, OCT. 18th.

1896.

ROUND TRIP

Special train leaves Indianapolis Union H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

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205 INDIANA TRUST BUILDING

PROPOSED BRICK TRUST

Scheme of Chicago Concerns to Control Output and Prices.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16 .- A brick trust is 1818, studied pharmacy at Paris, but turned mong the probabilities of the near future. | towards the study of botany and published Several of the largest firms in the city are in 1843 several memoirs. These caused to reported as promoting the scheme. The proposed plan is to form a corporation of all of the concerns in the country with a all of the concerns in the country with a the United States by the Museum of central selling agency in Chicago, which Natural History and by the Minister of Agwill control the output and fix the price riculture for research, especially of certain after the manner of the coal combination. their property and receive stock in return. At present the intentions are to capitalize the organization to the amount of \$2,500,000, with a working capital of about \$200,000. This is merely for the purpose of organization. The capital will be increased later on. Seventy of the firms in this city have, it is said, signified their willingness to enter the and a call for a meeting next week

THREE FIREMEN KILLED.

And Six Others Badly Injured While Fighting Flames.

MONTREAL, Oct. 16. - Three firemen were killed and six badly injured at a stubborn fire this afternoon at the chemical warehouse of Gilmour & Co. The second warehouse of Gilmour & Co. The still buried the first. The dead firemen are: Edmund Laporte, Harry King and Silvan Charpentier. The body of the latter is still buried under tons of debris. King's remains were recovered late to-night. Of the injured the only one likely to die is Castian Bennett. The loss to property is in the vicinity of The loss to property is in the vicinity of this country in 1753.

NEW Country In Silver domain imitation silver domain. In initiation silver

MAJOR M'KINLEY REPEATS HIS!

He Tells Miners and Others from Pennsylvania that Nothing Is Too

SHORT DOLLAR IS A CHEAT

AND HE SAYS THE PEOPLE WILL NEVER TOLERATE SUCH A FRAUD.

Neither Will They Permit Any Party to Dishonor the Nation by Repudiating Its Obligations.

TWO SPEECHES YESTERDAY

VANIA AND WEST VIRGINIA.

How the Industries of Senator Elkins's State Were Benefited by Republican Tariff Laws.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CANTON, O., Oct. 16.-William McKinley had many visitors to-day, but made only two speeches. To-morrow promises, if the weather is fine, to be the banner day since the pilgrimages to this city began. About thirty delegations have formally announced their intention to be here, and others may come, as they have done heretofore, without warning. Provisions have been laid in by the people and no pilgrim will go hun-

Among Major McKinley's visitors to-day was a party coming from the northern peninsula of Michigan. They were on the way two whole days, having started from Calumet, Houghton and vicinity Wednesday. The party was small and made no formal demonstration, but called at the house, where they had a friendly chat with the Major. Col. George E. Boyton and the Anti-Wilson Bill Society of Maryland, which is to visit McKinley to-morrow, reached Canton to-day to make arrangements for the entertainment of the party here. They say that the delegation will number at least 2,000.

Congressman James H. Codding, of the Fifteenth district of Pennsylvania, led a delegation of several hundred people from the Lehigh valley to the McKinley home this morning and introduced them as mincitizens representing that territory. The adjacent territory. Their greetings to Maj. brought greetings with a delegation of repgreater part of the crowd organized as the Elkins Invincibles, named in honor of Senator Elkins. The party greeted Major Mc-Kinley with cheers and hurrahs.

MONEY TOO GOOD!

McKinley Says No. and Gives Reasons

Mr. McKinley sald to the Lehigh Valley nd northeastern Pennsylvania delegation: "Mr. Codding and my Fellow-citizensgreatly appreciate this call and the gen-Congressman has brought me. I give you warm and sincere welcome to my city and home, and I cannot stand in this presence without recalling a friendship, a long friendship, which I had with your former Representative, Mr. Wright-a friendshi which I shall always remember and cher ish. We are so interwoven in interest in this country that to hurt one is to hur the other. Every industry depends upon some other interest, and any one interest is interdependent upon every other interest n this country. You mine coal in your valley because somebody wants that coal the railroads want it, the factories want it factories do not want it the railroads d want it, for they have little to haul and when neither the factories, the shops the railroads nor other industries wan coal and can't use it profitably, then con wanted miners are not needed, and without wages and in idleness; and when that condition exists every interest about mining regions, no matter where i may be located, the interest of the farmer merchant and tradesman is seriously perience in the last four years. We have long since got over the notion that protection only benefits a few indus tries here and there. We have learned the whatever will set our wheels in motion o put our factories in operation and give em ovment to men and women will make good business everywhere, not only for the towns, but good business for the farmer in the country. You cannot put into idle ness the great factories and the mines o this country without having every farme in the country feel its baleful influence Now, what we want is to have that policy whatever it may be, that will give us th greatest business activity; that which wi create a demand for our products, not only at home, but also abroad. I have also believed that the way to secure the highest industrial activity in the United States was to have a judicious protective tariff that would defend our own interests and labor against the industries and labor was the business of American states manship to encourage in every proper, l lustry and genius of the American people Therefore, I have always favored a great protective tariff system. I would rather see the coal mines of the United States sy and every miner employed every day Nova Scotia, and I would rather help to maintain the industries of the States that we may be able to indulge in the proud boast which we made in 1892, that there was no workingman in United States who wanted to work that could not have work at profitable Then, my fellow-citizens, what we want more than anything else is confidence. We have lost it. I need not stop to discuss with you how we have lost. It has gone from us; and men who have money, men who have capital, distrustful of the future, will not part with it, for they do not know. when they have parted with it, whether they will ever get it back or not, interest or principal. The way to restore confidence is to have a settled tariff policy that will enable the manufacturers of this country to know just what their competition will be abroad, and then prepare for it. "Then, more than that, we want to have a currency in this country that is unchangeable in value and equal to the best money in the world. We want everybody in and out of this country to know that we are not a nation of repudiators, and that we do not mean either to cheat ourselves by a short dollar or anybody else. Our dollars hereafter, as now and ever

enough of them, and the reason you are not getting enough of them is because you have not work enough.

"Now, whatever will put our people to work is the true, patriotic and American pelicy, and the one which by your votes on the 3d day of November you can determine upon, for nobody determines anything for the American people but the American people themselves. They are supreme, acknowledge no other earthly sovereign but ourselves, and will exercise that sovereignty two weeks from next Tuesday. Why, they say, our money is too good. Nothing is too good for the American people. Money too good? Good money never made hard times, and poor money never brought good times. The old men in this audience will agree to that from their own experience. Money too good? Why, labor in 1809 means never would read the control of the contr experience. Money too good? Why, labor in 1892 was never so well paid in all our in 1892 was never so well paid in all our history—labor was higher and interest lower than ever before.

"Now, my fellow-citizens, I thank you for this call. Other delegations are coming, and I will not detain you. You have given me pleasure by this visit. I trust you will have a pleasant time in Canton and a safe return to your homes."

Three rousing cheers were then given for "Major McKinley, the next President of the United States!"

TO WEST VIRGINIANS.

McKinley Shows that Tariff, Like Money, Is Not a Sectional Question. In response to R. L. Moore and P. A. Shanor, who spoke on behalf of the Elkins Invincibles, of Sistersville, and Tyler and Wetzel counties, West Virginia, Major Mc-

"My Fellow-citizens—There are a large number of witnesses here to-day to the promises which your spokesmen have given as to what West Virginia will do on the 3d day of November. If you do as well as you promise. I assure you the people of Chio and my home city will be more than satisfied. I am glad to meet and greet you in Canton to-day. I remember two years ago to have passed through the town of Sistersville and to have spoken for a little while, to-gether with your now distinguished Senator Elkins, upon the pending questions dividing the parties of the country. I congratulate you that at the end of that campaign you recorded a splendid victory for the Republican party and added one more vote to the Republican attended in the United to the Republican strength in the United States Senate. I trust the people of West Virginia have not changed their minds since that election and that they are now. as then, in favor of a protective tariff, of ound money and of honesty in public as well as in private transactions. "I am glad to receive this visit from my fellow-citizens of West Virginia. You come not only from the great oil center, but from two of the agricultural counties of northern West Virginia, both, I believe, oal-mining counties, both widely traversed by great trunk railways and largely inter-ested in the material developments of the resources of your State. Such being the case, I am surprised to be told by one of your spokesmen that one of these counties has in past elections been supporting a policy which is certainly opposed to her best interests. I am glad to be assured that she means to no longer support a policy that has retarded the growth and development of the resources of the United States; a policy that robs your farmers of good markets and of good prices and your miners and laborers of good wages-the re-"If there is a farmer or laborer here

one elsewhere who may read what I say, who doubts the truth of this statement, beg him to contrast, if he will, first, the condition of the farmers and laborers this country in 1892 with that of the farmers and laborers of other countries in the world; and, second, to contrast the com-parative advantages of a protective tariff ondition now and during the past three three years. Let him but examine the prices paid for his products or for his labor n 1893, 1894 and 1895 under a threatened or actual operation of a tariff-for-revenueceived in 1890, 1891 and 1892 under a pro-ective-tariff law, and if he does not find ie change from the old system to the new isastrous to him, then we will be perfectly ntent for him to sustain by his vote the esent policy and cast his lot with the rty which, in part at least, continues uphold free trade. Gentlemen of West Virginia, passion

and prejudice have no place in such an ex-amination. Party predilections should not uence our calm and sober judgment. Partisan or sectional bitterness cannot properly enter into this consideration. Let the facts alone; let his own personal ex-perience be his guide; let him be governed by the truth and abide by it, and the Republican party will be entirely satisfied with his decision. My friends, the policy of pro-tection to American farms, industry, enterprise and labor is a broad national policy is sound in truth and wholesome in prac-It is not narrow and provincial, wide in its bicssings and its benefits, al-ways promoting industrial growth, serving national ends, rewarding individual effort and advancing just aspirations and hopes of the American people. It is the doctrine of true patriotism; the welfare of our country and countrymen first; our home and Americanism that better than any other, rather subserve interests than the interests of any other people or of any other nation State against another, or one group or sec tion of States against another; but it is for the benefit of all-a policy that injures no American interest, but promotes them It is only perfect when universal, and is true to this principle only that the Republican party advocates its restoration "The way some of your orators used to talk to you was as if the tariff was a good thing for the Ohio farmer and laborer, but a positive detriment to the West Virginia farmer and laborer; as if it could benefit the miner of Pennsylvania, but injure the niner of West Virginia; as if the wheat and grain grower in Kansas or the beet producer of Nebraska would grow rich by its operations and the cotton and sugar planters of Texas and Louisiana become impoverished under it. Time and again you have heard them declare that while rotection might be a good thing for New England, it was a curse to the West and South. You know better now after having inder partial free trade. In vain did Re publican speakers and papers remonstrate against this madness, but of no avail; and so the people give it a trial. With what esult? Is it not true that partial free rade has injured us one and all? Is i ot true that partial free trade has injured every interest and every industry in West rginia? Have not the people and the vernment grown steadily poorer under ts destructive operations? Have not both oducer and consumer been injured? outhern, in common with all the other, States steadily advanced under the pro-tective system; if there was a difference etween them and the Northern States it in their favor steadily every year from to 1890, simply because their resources ere greater and their development more ceneral and rapid. The census of 1890, and other reliable reports, show the greatest cade from 1880 to 1890 may well challenge dmiration and pride. I doubt if a similar whibit of such remarkable advancement owards commercial and manufacuring suagriculture can be shown on any other page of the world's history. In August, 1888, eight years ago, I de-livered an address before the Piedmont hautauqua Association of Atlanta, Ga., in which I endeavored to point out to the people of that and other Southern States the great advantage it would be to their material interests to sustain and advocate the protective policy, and in that connection cited the statistics of the advancement of the South under the American protective system as the best possible argument for its continued enforcement. Imosing as has been the progress from 1870 o 1880 the growth of the South from 1880 to 1890 is still more remarkable and I want to call your attention to some particulars According to the statistics quoted by Gen. James Longstreet, in a Republican speech at Augusta, Ga., on the 9th of the "Between 1880 and 1890 the true valua-tion (not the assessed valuation) of real and personal property in the South in-creased from \$7.641,000 to \$11,534,000, a gain

of \$3,800,000, or 50 per cent.; while the New England and Middle States combined gained only \$3,900,000, or an increase of only 22 per cent. The value of farm property in the South in 1880 was \$2,314,000,000; in 1890, \$3,182,000,000, a gain of 37 per cent. The increase in farm values in all other sections was about 30 per cent. In 1880 the South had \$257,244,000 invested in manufacturing. In 1890 she had \$658,288,000, a gain of 156 per cent, while the gain of the entire country was about 121 per cent. The value of the manufactured products of the South in 1880 manufactured products of the South in 1880 was \$457,454,000. In 1890 it was \$917,689,920, a gain of 100 per cent. In 1885 the factory hands in the South received \$75,917,000 in same factics by whiten at St. Louis, be secured his nomination at St. Louis, be secured to the vice presidency. For inwages. In 1890 they received \$222,118,000. In 1880 the South had invested in cotton manufacturing \$21,976,000; in 1890, \$61,100,000, and now about \$120,000,000. In 1880 the South had \$3,500,000 invested in the cotton seed oil in-(Continued on Fifth Page.)

IN A STINGING LETTER REPUDIAT-ING THE CHICAGO TICKET.

of the Foremost Democratic Workers in the Country Unable to

CLEAR, FORCIBLE STATEMENT

SEVERELY ARRAIGNING THE FUSION MOVEMENT IN INDIANA.

and Condemning the Action of the State Committee as an Infamous Political Proceeding.

WM. J. BRYAN EXCORIATED

FOR TRYING TO PUT A "CROWN OF SHAME" ON WORKINGMEN.

His Advice to Promise One Thing but to Perform Another Denounced

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Oct. 16.-The Hon. Simon P. Sheerin will not support the Chicago platform and ticket. This announcement was made by Mr. Sheerin himself this afternoon in one of the most vigorous arraignments of Bryan and his followers that has been made. Mr. Sheerin is exsecretary of the Democratic national committee and for a score of years was one of the hardest workers Indiana Democracy has had. His position as secretary of the committee prevented him making a fight for sound-money principles at the Chicago convention, but his sentiments on the financial question have been well known. Since the convention Mr. Sheerin has been striving to induce his party in Indiana to but was unsuccessful. He is thoroughly disgusted with the dickering that has been party from rushing pell mell into the arms of a few noisy Populists, he determined to register a final protest, which he has done

n a manner that leaves no doubt as to When the Journal correspondent visited Mr. Sheerin this afternoon that gentleman said he had nothing to add to his statement, that he thought it was sufficiently full consideration of all he had said, and that from now till the close of the campaign he would be found doing his utmost is, laboring for the cause of sound money. Mr. Sheerin will introduce the Hon. John P. Irish, of California, at the sound-money neeting to be held in the rink in this city to-morrow night.

MR. SHEERIN'S STATEMENT. Why One of the Leading Democrats of the Country Cannot Support Bryan. Mr. Sheerin's statement, after reviewing Mr. Bryan's utterances regarding the alments of the Popocratic candidate are deocratic State committee in retiring five of the duly nominated Democratic electors and supplying their places with five Populists, taken from the Populist electoral ticket, as the most infamous political proceeding ever attempted or consummated in his State. It is in violation of every principle of Democratic faith and contrary to every rule of Democratic practice; it is wholly without precedent and absolutely without authority. If a candidate upon a

Democratic State ticket desires to withdraw he unquestionably has a right to do so, and it at once becomes the duty of the State committee to fill the wacancy. But he vacancy must be filled by a Democrat. If the State committee had a right to put on a Populist it had a right to put on a Prohibitionist or a member of the A. P. A. or any other man holding views in direct opposition to Democratic principles and traditions. As a matter of fact, the first luty of a committee has always been to ascertain that the applicants were consistent and active Democrats. None others were ever considered even for a moment. "That this extraordinary, unwarranted and party destroying action of the Indiana State committee was taken by the direcion and with the active co-operation of he Democratic national committee gives prompt repudiation and punishment by every honest Democrat in the State. Speaking for myself, I shall not vote the Bryan-Sewall-Watson electoral ticket. I owe much to the Democratic party of In-diana, and, having reached the above conclusion, it is proper that I frankly state why I shall not do so. I am a Democrat and intend to remain a Democrat. I am not Populist and do not intend to become parties are diametrically opposed. can be no coalition or fusion between them upon principles. The mission of the Democratic party is the maintenance and carrying forward of certain well-defined ideas of government. The filling of public offices is tional party, but never the purpose of its existence. The party nevertheless is chargeble with the proper and patriotic discharge of such official obligations as upon its request, after full, fair and manly declara-tions of its principles and purposes, the ma-From the true Democratic standpoint pub subject of public or private barter.
"By this unauthorized fusion which has been perpetrated the Democratic party with a price upon its influence and honor. The whole thing is disgustingly immoral and should be set aside by an outraged people for the very fraud of it.

THE DIVISION OF ELECTORS. "But let us understand thoroughly the situation it places us in, so that every Democrat in the State may know exactly what responsibility he is asked to assume by casting his vote in November for the ratification of this unholy alliance. Five men who are not Democrats, who do not pretend to be Democrats, and who owe allegiance to the Populist party and stand squarely upon the Populist platform, pledged in honor to vote for the Populist national candidates, and under neither political nor moral obligation, expressed or implied, to vote for the Democratic mational candidates, have been placed upon the Indiana electoral ticket. This leaves the ticket with the ten electors pledged in the first with the care cors pregged in honor to vote for Bryan and Sewall and five electors are p'edged in honor to vote for Bryan and Watson. "If this Indiana electoral ticket is elected Mr. Watson could, in certain not improbable contingencies, by pursuing the

would hold the balance of power. Does any sane man, with the memory of the Populist St. Louis convention still in his mind, and Mr. Watson's subsequent conduct before his eyes, doubt for a moment that they would use this advantage. It would be just as easy for the Watson gang to hold up the Electoral College and insist that the Vice President be elected first, as an evidence of good faith, as it was for them to hold up the St. Louis convention and insist that he be nominated first.

"The law governing the casting of the electoral votes in the several States in January following the election makes it not only possible, but comparatively easy for the Watson electors in all States where fusion has been effected to absolutely confusion has been effected to absolutely con-trol the situation and force the election of their candidate for Vice President. This is indeed a most serious situation, and one which calls for the patriotic and careful consideration of every Democrat in the

presidency who is not fit to be President, and I ask in all candor is there a Democrat in Indiana, is there a Democrat anywhere, who, with a clear conscience and with a due appreciation of the responsibility of good citizenship, will cast a ballot which could in any contingency elevate which could in any contingency elevate this man Watson, this gabbling aftermath of secession, to the chair occupied by Washington, Jefferson, Jackson or Lin-

LABOR INSULTED BY BRYAN.

"The situation in Indiana has its counerpart in every other State of the Union where sacrifice of principle to greed for office has been possible. This has been a campaign of degrading influences from the beginning. The presidential candidate has appealed to the prejudices and hates of men, rather than to their intelligence and love of country. Posing as the special champion of labor, he has insulted the dignity and manhood of the 15,000,000 wage carners of the country. The Democratparty has ever been the fearless champion and authorized representative of labor. There is not a law for the benefit of labor, State or national, in the statutes of this country that has not been placed there by the Democratic party. The Australian ballot law and all the other laws in promotion of free and untrampled in promotion of free and untrammeled elections are the handlwork of the Democratic party. It has been the constant and unrelenting foe of every form of coercion; it has taught that there is nothing on God's green earth so much a man's own as his vote. It has insisted that every man cntitled to a vote, no matter how hum-ble his position or what his obligations to other men in other respects might be, should be entitled to register a

freeman's vote in a freeman's manly way, without responsibility to anyone but his The presidential nominee of the Chicago convention has marked out a different course for the laboring man of this country than that for which the old party has so nobly and consistently contended, and has sought to relegate the workingman to a plane almost as low as that occupied by the slaves of the South before the war. Could anything be more degrading or miliating to an honest man, earning his bread by honest toll, selling nothing to his employer but his time and his skill, being told in public speeches by a candidate for the highest office in the gift of this free and enlightened people to meet attempts litical equity, but by a cringing exhibition of meanness, cowardice and hypocrisy? Put on their buttons and badges Bryan, 'join their clubs and march in their you have the Australian ballot law in this State, and when you are alone with your Creator you can vote your sentiments. I don't care if you are Republicans every other day in the year so that you are Democrats on election day.'

A REAL CROWN OF SHAME. American manhood than this? No man Bryan would shield the brow of the Amer-A crown of thorns may be placed upon one's brow by another. No man wears a crown of dishonor by any man's act but his

"I do not believe in Mr. Bryan's financial theories. I am constrained to think that Mr. Bryan does not himself believe in the I believe that the election Bryan upon the platform on which he stands and the utterances which made would bring on a panic. Mr. Bryan has said so himself, and is corroborated by no less authority than Senator Teller. I know the times have been and still are hard, and that mer, willing and able to work, are walking the streets of our towns and cities in enforced idleness. I know that the farmer has suffered from tions of neither workingman nor farmer would be improved by free coinage and Mr. Bryan's and Mr. Teller's rapidly suc-ceeding panic. When one has been reduced in strength and spirits by the typhoid fever he would be a silly man, indeed, who, in weak condition, would voluntarily expese himself to smallpox by way of exper-"The experience of the entire world in all

financial history is against the probable success of free coinage of silver this country alone at the ratio of 16 to 1, either immediately or remotely. There may be those amongst us who do not know exactly what we want in the way of financial reform, but with Mexico and China and the smaller free-silver countries staring us to determine what we do not want. "I regard the present crisis as the mosserious that has confronted this country since 1861. It is no time to try experi-ments, for the future of the homes and have illimitable faith in the intelligence honesty and courage of the people. us turn from the blatant voice of the demagogue to the small, still voice of con-science, each man determining for himself wherein his duty lies. Let each then his daty do with the characteristic courage of a free American citizen, upon whose head no man dare press a crown of thorns, upon whose brow no craven act, no matter by whom suggested, shall self-inflict a bran of shame." SIMON P. SHEERIN."

ROCK BLASTERS KILLED.

Six Men Mangled to Death and Others Seriously Injured.

compelled to blast in order to handle it to they were working on and they had diffi-culty in getting it planted right and while using a steel drill the drill struck a stone and a spark from it ignited the powder, of Indiana has been dragged from the high and honorable pedestal which it has occupied as a reward for the fidelity to principle and the conservation of the people's rights and has been trailed through the with a price upon its influence and honor. The whole thing is disgustingly immoral. found between two dead men more than alive. He had two ribs and collar bone broken. Some of the men were buried so deep under rock and dirt that they were not found until this morning. Mr. Kennedy is in a very serious condition. All who were present were either killed or hurt so badly they cannot talk, consequently details are hard to get.

MAY SELL OUT.

Morgan and Wright Have Each Made Fortunes in Bicycle Tires.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16 .- According to a story which was current in cycling circles yesterday Morgan & Wright, makers of bleycle tires, are about to sell out to an Eastern syndicate. The reason given for the made a large fortune and wishes to retire from the business and enjoy the results.

Mr. Morgan is now in Europe, and his partner for the firm the field pieces carpaigned on the flat car, and a responsive salute was fired by the reception committee. Mr. Morgan is now in Europe, and his partner, Rufus Wright, declines either to affirm or deny the story. All that he cares same tactics by which he and his friends to say is that "there have been negotia-secured his nomination at St. Louis, be tions." Beyond Mr. Wright's statement elected to the vice presidency. For instance, suppose Mr. Bryan should receive the fifteen from Indiana. This would elect Mr. Bryan, but would leave Mr. Sewall five votes short. The Watson electors

BRIEF BUT FORCIBLE SPEECH BY THE HON. JOHN G. CARLISLE.

secretary of the Treasury "Tells the Truth" to a Delegation

Maryland Foilers.

GEN. ALGER'S PARTY IN OHIO

SOLDIER CAMPAIGNERS GREETED BY CROWDS EVERYWHERE.

peeches at the Dayton Home to Veterans and at Xenia, Columbus

ROUGHS SCORED BY BUCKNER

PALMER'S SPEECH AT MOBILE IN-TERRUPTED LAST NIGHT.

hairman Jones Again Baffled in His Effort to Secure a Date for a Parade of Chicago Popocrats.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.-A delegation of about three hundred members of the Wage Earners' Patriotic League of Maryland called on Secretary Carlisle at the Treasury Department this afternoon and invited him to make an address before the wage earners of Baltimore at his earliest convenience. Mr. H. K. Johnson, president of the league, in addressing the Secretary, said that while the league is a nonpartisan body, the delegates here to-day are Democrats. They are Carlisle and Cleveland Democrats who do not believe that labor can prosper when capital is attacked, and who have determined on this election to sink party and stand for the honor of our Nation. "We propose, sir, at this election, Democrats though we are," said the candidate possible of election at this time." ecutive committee of the league, followed, briefly, urging the Secretary to deliver the address at the earliest possible opportunity. After three cheers had been given for the Secretary, he mounted a small platform, and, expressing his regrets that he could not accept, substantially as follows:

"I am very much obliged to you for your kind invitation, and very sorry that it is not in my power to comply with your re-quest. My reasons are well understood, My business has been so arranged that I can make several speeches in my own State, but it is not possible for me to go elsewhere. But there are one or two things suggested by your spokesman which I would like to say to you."
"Tell the truth." shouted a voice.

"I'll try to," replied Mr. Carlisle. there is any laboring man in the United States." he proceeded, "who really believes the money he receives for his toll is too good, that it will buy too much food and clothing for himself and family, or pay for a better house than he should have, then it is his duty to vote for free and unlimited ited coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. If there is any laboring man who has saved money out of his earnings and has deposited it in a savings bank or a building and loan association or life insurance policy for the protection of his family, and he desires to have the proceds of that investment returned to him in dollars worth half as much as those which he paid, he, also, should vote for free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. On the other hand, every man in the United State whether he works for wages or not who desires to preserve what he has accu-mulated or what he may hereafter accu-16 to 1, and for the maintenance of a sound and stable currency. Every man whose wage compensation is fixed is deeply inter-ested in the outcome of this contest. If silver were coined free at 16 to 1, the men who work for a transportation company would find himself the helpless victim of a policy which diminished the purchasing power of his wages about one-half and compelled him to work on and on for the same number of dollars he received before, thus destroying all hope of improve ment of his condition. But, gentlemen, the laboring men have their fates in their own hands. If they intelligently and patriotically exercise the right of suffrage, no man hereafter will dare to approach them with wild and revolutionary schemes of civil government."

GENERALS IN OHIO. Enthusiastic Demonstrations from

special to the Indianapolis Journal. COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 16 .- The soldier campaigners closed a memorable day in Ohio politics here to-night. Though the crowds that greeted them on their way from Cincinnati to this city were not so large as in Indiana, the enthusiasm was unlimited. On the special train to-day were Generals R. A. Alger, D. E. Sickels, Howard and Thomas J. Stewart, Maj. Geo. A. Marden, Corporal Tanner, Maj. John W. Burst, of Illinois, Col. I. N. Walker, Maj. George H. H. Hopkins and others. The first stopping place was at Dayton at 8:30 this morning. The speakers were received by the local committee and taken to the Soldiers' Home 'n carriages. At the home they were received by the governor, Col. J. B. Thomas, and staff, and were cheered as they passed through the avenues. The meeting was held in a large tent at the amusement park, just outside the home grounds, and it was filled to the limit, 2,000 soldiers being present. The speakers were Alger, Howard, Sickles, Stewart, Tanner, Marden, Walker and Burst.

Springfield was the next point of attack, and the train steamed into that lively town at 12:45 p. m. amid the booming of cannon from Battery E and the cheers of 5,000 people from the adjoining country. The soldiers had received ovations all along the Miami valley from Cincinnati to Spring-field. Springfield was gaily decorated, and the generals were escorted from Dayton the generals were escorted from Dayton by a delegation headed by ex-Speaker J. Warren Keifer, one of their comrades. They were met by five G. A. R. posts. A stand had been erected on the esplanade, and after a short parade General Keifer, as chairman of the day, introduced Generals Sickles. Howard and the other members of the party. Workmen from the shops were given an hour to hear the speakers. A large representation of Germans came to hear General Sigel, who was not present. The party, at 1:30, steamed out for Xenia with the cannon booming from a flat car attached to the train.

At Xenia there were 10,000 people assem-Hat car attached to the train.

At Xenia there were 10,000 people assembled, and a monster procession from all parts of the county paraded the streets as a greeting to the soldier speakers. They arrived at 2 o'clock and remained half an hour. They spoke from a stand in the middle of the crossing of two main streets of the town. Many persons think it the largethe town. Many persons think it the larg est meeting since Blaine was at Xenia in Washington C. H. was reached about 3

halt of fifteen minutes was made at the Main-street crossing, where about 2,000 people had gathered, and speeches were made by Alger, Stewart, Waiker, Howard, Martin and Tanner. Most of the speakers were too hoarse to be heard except by those near